

## CHINESE FIRE ACCURATE

### Shells Dropped Into Tientsin With Wonderful Precision.

Foreigners Make a Poor Showing Against the Native Artillery—The Allies Lose Heavily and Narrowly Escape Total Defeat—The Situation on July 4 Critical—Little Authentic News From Peking—Emperor Said to Have Issued a Statement Denying the Recent Troubles—Japan Reported to Be Preparing to Land an Immense Force With Adequate Supplies and Transport.

LONDON, July 11.—There are further accounts of the fighting at Tientsin, where, according to an official telegram from Admiral Bruce, 15,000 Japanese are expected within a week. A feature of the reports, which chiefly refer to the operations on July 3 and 4, is the consensus of testimony as to the extreme accuracy of the Chinese artillery fire. They shelled the foreign settlements throughout July 3, dropping more than 150 shells in the concessions. Many houses were damaged, but the casualties to the defenders were few.

Japanese infantry, a mountain battery, and Russian skirmishers engaged the enemy without apparent result. A 12-pound gun from the British warship *Terrible* then opened fire, whereupon the Chinese placed two shells under it, damaging the carriage and wounding a sailor.

The gun was withdrawn and a French gun took its place. The very next Chinese shell burst among its crew, wounding three men. Many of the Chinese guns are said to have a longer range than those of the allied forces. One report says they have 100 guns at Tientsin. The British are reported to have lost on July 3 and 4 thirty killed and wounded, the Japanese twenty-three, and the French heavily.

According to one report great havoc was wrought among the Russians and Germans, the former losing a whole infantry company of 150 men except five. The correspondent who made this report declares that the situation on the evening of July 4 was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. A torrential rainstorm coming on at the crucial moment compelled the Chinese to retire. The British Chinese regiment has been in action two or three times, and behaved well.

The repulse of the Chinese on July 6 as cable Monday has been confirmed. A Shanghai despatch, dated Monday, states that severe fighting continues. The chief difficulty of the allies has been the inadequate water supply, the river being in a pestilential condition, but the advent of the rainy season has partially remedied this. On the other hand the rains are impeding transport.

The veil hiding the situation in Peking from the outside world is still unlifted, and there is little news commanding unqualified belief. Shanghai furnishes its customary sensations. One of these announcements that the Emperor, in his own name and under date of Peking, July 9, sent couriers to Liu Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanjing, with a message addressed to the Chinese Government, and Japanese Government, solemnly affirming that the Governments are mistaken in believing that the Chinese Government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians.

He further implores the aid of these Governments in suppressing the uprising and in upholding the existing Government. His Majesty, according to the correspondent, sent a separate message to the Japanese in which he said he intensely regretted the murder of Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

Another story sent from Chefoo Tuesday ascribes to Japan a plan of campaign contemplating operations extending over two or three years, and with the determination to have 63,000 men in China before the present rainy season is well advanced. It contains the statement that 22,000 men and 8,000 horses have already been landed at Aikou, admirably equipped in every detail, together with 28 heavy mortars, 120 field guns, position and machine guns, 50 doctors, and a full medical staff, and 8,000 transport coolies. Two magnificent hospital ships, recently built in England, have also arrived.

It is further said that 15,000 more troops will reach Taku before July 17, and 10,000 more four days later. It is expected that Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will command this army. From the same source it is stated that 20,000 Russians are advancing from Arbin to the railway between Kirin and Tai-Shan.

Admiral Alcock, the Russian commander, arrived at Tientsin on July 3. The "Times" Shanghai correspondent says that Emperor William's offer of a reward of 1,000 marks for every foreigner rescued from Peking has been published in Shanghai, where the natives received it with general incredulity.

A despatch to the "Times" from Chefoo says it is reported that Turkey has refused to allow the Russian volunteer cruisers conveying troops to China to pass through the Bosphorus or Dardanelles. There are 125,000 Russian troops in the Vladivostok and Port Arthur military districts, and in addition to those ordered to proceed to China by sea, 7,000 are going overland.

## REFUGEES FROM TIENSIN.

European Non-Combatants Escape by the River Route.

LONDON, July 10.—A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai of today's date says a steamer with 200 refugees from Tientsin arrived this morning. Several steamers have started for Taku to bring the European women and children who have arrived there from Tientsin.

**3.00 to Cumberland and Return.**  
From B. & O. station at 8 a. m., Sunday, July 15. Returning, leave Cumberland 6 p. m. same day. It's a day's splendid outing cheap.

**5 p. m. Train for Chesapeake Beach.**

**Plastering Laths, \$3.00; Best Laths at lowest prices at Friendly Corner, 6th and E. Sts.**

## REGRETS KETTELER'S DEATH

### Empress Dowager Publishes Edicts Ordering Suppression of Boxers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Shanghai cable to the "Herald," dated July 9, says: "An edict of the Empress Dowager, promulgated on June 30, has just been published in Shanghai. Her Majesty expresses sorrow for the death of Baron Ketteler, the German Minister, who, she says, went to the Tsung-li-Yamen on the day of his death against her wishes. "Her Majesty expresses regret that the capture of the Taku forts should have complicated matters, but she orders that the Boxers be suppressed and the foreign legations in Peking protected. The whole tone of the edict is to hold the foreigners blameless for the gravity of the crisis. "Two hundred and fifty white refugees from Tientsin arrived in Shanghai today."

## SAYS CONGER IS SAFE.

### New York Chinaman Claims to Have Seen Him From Peking.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mee Kuee, of the firm of Mee Kuee & Co., general importers, at 18 Wall Street, said today that he had just received news that the British Legation in Peking and the American Minister, who was in it, were safe.

Mr. Mee Kuee declined to tell where he got this news. He had it, he said, and the reporter to whom he was talking would soon know it was true. He had nothing further to say, except that he was very glad it was so.

## SAFE AT SHANGHAI.

### Two Hundred Refugees Arrive From Tientsin, Via Taku.

SHANGHAI, July 10.—Two hundred refugees from Tientsin arrived here today by steamer from Taku. They say that an order was issued at Tientsin on July 2 for all the women and children to leave, severe fighting with the Chinese being expected. They embarked on lighters and reached Taku yesterday. There were no accommodations for them at Taku and they had to crowd on board the *Hailong*, a Japanese steamer, which was moored alongside the British warship *Barrett*.

Seventy of the *Hailong* for three days and suffered great discomfort. They petitioned Admiral Bruce for relief. He allowed himself the opportunity of the arrival of the steamer *Hailong* and ordered her to convey the refugees to Shanghai. A number of Japanese refugees sailed on the *Hailong* for Nagasaki. More than 200 women and children were confined in Gordon Hall in Tientsin for more than two weeks. There was much distress among them. The food was poor and the water was almost undrinkable.

Several of the refugees were sick, and though the hall was struck by eight shells there were no casualties. Many persons slept in cellars for three weeks, not being able to get out of the hall. All the refugees say warm tributes to the Russian and Japanese troops. They say that all non-combatants were ordered to leave Tientsin, but a majority of the able-bodied men remained voluntarily to assist in the defense of the city.

## A RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

### No Steps in China Without the Assent of Both Powers.

COLOGNE, July 10.—The "Volks Zeitung" says that by an agreement concluded between Russia and Germany in 1890, neither Government will take any steps in China without consultation with the other. There is a reason to believe that France is now associated with Germany and Russia in this agreement.

## LAST WORD FROM M'DONALD.

### British Minister's Despatch Dated at Peking, June 12.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick said the last message received by the Foreign Office from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, was on June 12, three days after Vice Admiral Seymour had landed troops. Despatches from Sir Claude MacDonald dated May 28, he said, were received yesterday. One of these describes an interview between the British Minister and Prince Ching stated that he, as the commander of the Chinese forces, was willing personally to undertake the protection of foreigners but no assaults were to be committed on the Chinese line.

## AMERICANS IN TIENSIN SAFE.

### Message Received by the Y. M. C. A. International Committee.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The international committee of the Y. M. C. A. today received a cablegram announcing that all the Americans in Tientsin were safe. The cablegram was dated at Shanghai, July 9. It read:

"We received the following telegram from Chefoo, 'All Tientsin Americans safe.' Nothing has been heard of Americans since 17th of June. "The message was not signed, but in all probability it was sent by Robert F. Lewis, the committee's secretary at Shanghai, and is supplemental to a despatch received from Mr. Lewis a few days ago, in which he said he had no definite information regarding the committee's secretary, Robert F. Galey, at Tientsin. He had called the consul at Chefoo for definite news.

The committee has had no news from Mr. Galey personally. So far as is known, he was with his wife and child in Tientsin when the Boxer troubles began. A letter from Mr. Galey, dated May 25, has been received at the committee's office, but it was of a business character purely, and contained no reference to the uprising. Mr. Galey is the only one of the committee's five secretaries in China about whom solicitude is now felt, as Mr. Lyon, from Peking, has called the committee's attention to his safety.

**Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.**  
Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

**Clynn's Business College, 8th and K.**  
Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

**Soud, good, No. 2 Flooring, only \$12 per 100 sq. ft.; No. 3, pine, Frank Libbey & Co.**

## OUR ATTITUDE DEFINED

### America's Policy Toward China Plainly Set Forth.

Instructions in a Circular Letter to Ambassadors and Minister to Japan—A Declaration That No State of War Exists—Efforts to Localize and Suppress the Boxer Troubles—All Guilty Persons to Be Held Strictly Accountable—Despatch From Goodnow Reporting Legations Standing July 5—Information Derived From the Governor of Shantung—Not Fully Credited.

The policy of the Government concerning the Chinese situation is made plain in a circular telegram of instructions to the United States Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome, and to the Minister at Tokyo, sent to them a week ago, and given to the press yesterday.

The representatives of the United States in Europe and Japan were fully advised as to the attitude of the President, and were directed to make it known to the Governments to which they are accredited. A declaration that the United States will endeavor to preserve the territorial and political integrity of the Chinese Empire is contained in this important communication, which must not be confounded, however, with the previous informal overtures of the Government to the other powers concerned to secure harmonious international action in dealing with the present crisis.

In response to its informal communications asserting that the United States desired the co-operation of the other powers in its purpose to use its armed forces in China solely for the purpose of restoring order and protecting the lives and property of foreigners, the powers, quite as informally, expressed similar views as to their own intentions and gave assurances of the co-operation desired.

The circular telegram to American diplomatic representatives in Europe and Japan was intended to be a formal declaration of the position of this Government.

Following is the circular of instructions:

"In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States with respect to the present situation. It is to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce and of the rights of the lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we will hold the responsible authorities to the uttermost accountability.

"We regard the condition at Peking as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship.

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers: First, in opening up communication with Peking and rescuing the American officials, missionaries, and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection to foreigners in China; and thirdly, in protecting all legitimate American interests; and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government is to use the power of the United States to bring about a permanent safety and peace in China, peace, Chinese territorial and administrative integrity, and to guarantee to friendly powers by treaty and in law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on June 30 and transmitted to Canton, Ohio, for the approval of the President, and communicated to the powers concerned on July 3. It embodies the views to which this Government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present trouble, and which the different powers, one by one, have taken into favorable consideration.

The following bulletin was made public by the Department of State yesterday morning:

"The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul General at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the Governor of Shantung that the legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlook was depressing. He adds that this statement does not contain general information.

Mr. Goodnow does not explain where the Governor of Shantung got his information, and his conclusion that the report is not generally credited in Shanghai voices the feeling of Government officers here. All reports from Chinese official sources are looked upon with suspicion. Even the despatches given the Department by Ministers are received with a grain of salt. The authorities do not doubt Minister Wu's sincerity, but they are not convinced that his information is always possessed of accurate information.

Secretary Hay last night received from Consul Fowler at Chefoo another message, transmitted by the Governor of Shantung, stating that all numbers of legations at Peking excepting the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, were safe on July 4. The despatch reads:

"Chefoo, July 10.—Shantung Governor wires his reports 4th July all legations Peking safe, excepting the German Minister. "FOWLER."

Some news of importance concerning the international safety of the Chinese situation may be expected soon. The Secretary of State is in frequent communication with

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## PLOT AGAINST MCKINLEY

### An Alleged Conspiracy to Assassinate the President.

Concocted by Cubans and Spaniards With Headquarters in New York—One of Them Said to Have Weakened and Informed a Member of the Republican National Committee—Ex-Representative Odell Admits the Truth of the Report—Special Detectives Detailed to Guard the President During His Stay in Canton—Informer's Name Kept Secret for Fear His Life Would Be Taken.

NEW YORK, July 11.—(4 a. m.)—The "World" this morning says:

"A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators with headquarters in New York. One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the National Republican Committee. The letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. D. Odell, of the New York State Committee, for investigation.

"Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who immediately reported to him that the legations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna. Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the President's close friends and advisers.

"Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness, and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the President out of harm's reach. Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the President shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to the utmost secrecy.

"To a reporter last evening Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the National Committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the President. He started back in surprise when the subject was broached and seemed greatly agitated over the fact that the news had become public.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."

"Beyond admitting the truth of the report he refused to talk. He was extremely anxious that no reference whatever be made to the plot, and he was in reply to questions he admitted that the plot was of a specific and very startling character. He refused to say whether or not it was true that a day had been set for the time when the plan was to be carried out. Mr. Odell said that if the papers printed the name of the man who sent the original letter of warning to the Republican National Committee it would result in almost certain death for that man. Special detectives are guarding the President during his stay in Canton."

## ROUTED THE GARRISON.

### Boers Reported to Have Stormed the British Camp at Waterval.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, July 10.—Last Saturday President Kruger issued from Machadopolis an official bulletin stating that the Boers had charged the British camp at Waterval, where the British prisoners were held. The Boers had taken a large quantity of food stuffs and forage and many horses. The garrison, numbering 200 men, fled.

## TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES.

### The Casualties in South Africa Foot Up to 30,000.

LONDON, July 10.—The War Office returns show that the total losses in South Africa up to last Saturday were 30,000 officers and men, exclusive of those now in the hospital. One hundred and eight officers and 2,400 men were killed. Of the 5,977 men who had been missing or were prisoners have been released or have escaped.

## STEERING APPARATUS FAULTY.

### The Main Defect in Count Zeppelin's New Airship.

BERLIN, July 10.—The first authoritative report on Count Zeppelin's airship was made today at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Aerial Navigation by experts who either shared in or watched the recent experiment. They declared that improvements in the steering apparatus were necessary, that used at present having been shown out of gear on one side of the balloon, rendering its proper guidance and return to the starting point impossible.

The steering rods running upward from the car were too weak and became bent. The screw blades consequently did not respond properly. The air pressure motor, which was used to operate the steering apparatus, was found to be defective. The method of transmitting power to the screws will probably need great improvement to enable the airship to contend against a light wind.

During the recent ascent the wind had a velocity of three metres a second to a height of 100 metres, and against this the vessel sailed well, but at a height of from 150 to 200 metres the wind was evidently driven before the vessel. This was when one of the rudders was out of gear. If the revolutionary speed of the screws could be increased the blades must be enlarged.

Another defect was the continual escape of gas, necessitating constant filling of the receptacle up to the moment of starting. This defect alone will prevent the achievement of the idea of remaining in the air for eight consecutive days, as a single filling would be required. It is imperative that the gas should be kept in the receptacle for financial as well as scientific reasons that this defect be overcome.

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg will visit Friedrichshafen on July 12, when a secret ascent will be tried in their presence. On the result will depend whether the vessel shall be improved on its original lines or fundamental alterations be made. The problem is not yet to be abandoned, even if there is another failure.

## CONFERENCES IN CHICAGO.

### Active Management of the Democratic Campaign Discussed.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A number of members of the Democratic National Committee arrived in Chicago today and established themselves at the Auditorium Annex. In the delegation were Chairman James K. Jones, James G. Johnson of Kansas, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, National Secretary; Committee-man D. J. Campau of Michigan, ex-Senator White of California, and James Hamilton Lewis of Washington.

With the arrival of the leaders the room assigned to Senator Jones became a Mecca for Democrats who had business with the national chairman, and in it were held a prolonged series of conferences concerning the active management of the Democratic campaign. Chairman Jones gave out the following interview:

"Of the live, earnest issues of the day, imperialism is foremost, because it involves the very life of the nation. Trusts as an issue, rank next in importance, because they involve the industrial welfare of the people of the nation. These two are the important and leading issues. Both must be dealt with and dealt with low. They will have more influence in affecting the outcome of the election than any other issues."

"Bimetallism is a question before us, but it may take some time to settle it while these two issues must be settled at once. The great body of the people is unwavering in its opposition to the course and policy of the present Administration, because of its conduct in creating the conditions which have made these great issues."

"Do you anticipate any trouble in effecting fusion to make only one ticket, so that Bryan will obtain the benefit of all the Democratic, Silver Republican, and Populist voting strength?" Senator Jones was asked.

"It is inconceivable that there will be any such trouble," emphatically declared the national chairman. "We would be foolish to allow any other condition to arise. There will be only one set of electors voted for in the fusion States, and these electors will vote for Bryan and Stevenson in the electoral college. Our strength will not be divided, as the Populists, barring a small contingent which wishes for Republican success, will vote the Barker ticket, prefer Bryan to McKinley and will vote the fusion ticket. As to what course Mr. Towne will follow he has not as yet announced his decision and of course he will speak for himself."

Senator White, of California, discussed imperialism as an issue of the Pacific Coast.

"Imperialism is a growing issue on the Pacific Coast," said the Californian. "The people are gradually realizing what it means, and as they comprehend its force they see that the institutions are to be saved. While an election held some time ago might have resulted in a great Republican success out our way, there is every indication that the real election will roll up heavy Democratic majorities."

All of the leaders practically admit that ex-Representative Towne will withdraw from the field as a Vice Presidential candidate, and will attempt the nomination for Bryan and Stevenson, although no one wishes to speak for Mr. Towne until that candidate has definitely outlined his position.

A consensus of opinion among the leaders is in favor of having the big notification meeting, when Bryan and Stevenson will be officially informed of their nomination, held about the middle of August, as it was held four years ago. New York, Indianapolis, and Chicago are discussed as locations for the big demonstration.

## HENRY U. JOHNSON FOR BRYAN.

### Ex-Representative With the Democrats on the Great Issues.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Letters were received today by John W. Kern and Chairman Martin of the State Central Committee of the National Committee, from Henry U. Johnson, in which he says that he will support Bryan and will make some speeches in Indiana for the Democratic State and national tickets.

Johnson was in Congress when the war with Spain began, and was one of the most active opponents of the Administration's policy in the Philippines. He moved to St. Louis after the war, and in 1898, expired, but will return to his home in Richmond, this State, and resume the practice of law. Johnson says that he regarded Bryan's financial policy as an economic mistake, but he is with the Democrats on the other and greater issues now before the people.

## NEW YORK POLITICS.

### Gossip Concerning Candidates for Governor.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Midsummer candidates for Governor—Republican or Democratic—are not always taken seriously. The names of the candidates are taken from two camps must talk about these matters. Chairman Odell, of the Republican State Committee, found it necessary today, in view of what has been said about the Republican candidate for Governor, to say to the State, to say he was not a candidate for Governor this fall and would not be. He prefers his present place as head of the Republican State Committee. Nothing has been said about nominating a Republican candidate for Governor Sereno E. Payne. Mr. Payne said tonight that he could not be considered for a moment as the candidate for the Republican nomination.

With Mr. Odell out of it at the present time, and Mr. Payne desirous of keeping his present place, the general gossip turned tonight to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff. Brooklyn representatives are also looking toward the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Mr. Woodruff. The gist of the Democratic gossip as to candidates for Governor today was that in view of the uproar in favor of David Bennett Hill, at the Kansas City Convention, he is the best man for the Democrats to put forward. It is thought, however, that if the anti-Hill combine believe they can carry the State they will put forward Senator Mackey, of Erie. There was some talk tonight to the effect that Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill might be able to come together and settle their differences.

## ROOSEVELT IN ALBANY.

### Plans for Notifying Him of His Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Governor Roosevelt came here today and went on to Albany. He will stay there two or three days. The Governor who receives the formal notification on the porch of his home on Sagamore Hill. Senator Wolcott, the chairman of the committee, will make a speech to him, telling him what has happened at Philadelphia and he will make a very short reply. After the notification the Governor will make formal reply to the Committee on Notification, and in this he will deal at length with the issues of the campaign.

## DEMOCRACY'S FIRST GUN

### The Campaign Formally Inaugurated at Lincoln.

Bryan and Others, Including Webster Davis, Outline the Issues—Great Danger Resultant From the Triumph of Imperialism—The Presidential Candidate Urges the Voters to Deliberate Carefully Before Choosing Between an Empire and a Republic—America for a Century and a Quarter the Mainstay of Liberty—Shafroth Alone Mentions Silver—The Question Not Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The keynote of the Democratic national campaign was struck this afternoon when the battle in the West was formally opened. It is, shall the American People Stand for a Republic or an Empire? Five orators, including Webster Davis, spoke before an audience of 3,000 persons, filling the plans and intentions of the McKinley Administration and painting the dark future of the Union should the American people prove recreant to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Bryan heard the speeches from a side room, but postponed his appearance until near the close. He was tendered an ovation that was marked by unusual warmth. The bare arches of the auditorium were hidden and draped by flags. On the stage was a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, flanked right and left by framed facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence. The rear wall was draped with a gigantic flag, in the center of which was a portrait of Mr. Bryan. A little lower down on Bryan's right was a portrait of Stevenson, and on the left a portrait of Towne.

Of the five orators only one, Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, mentioned silver. Mr. Shafroth took occasion to declare that those who said silver was dead had not studied the elements of that great question. Silver had not even been demonetized, he said, by the gold standard would speedily do that.

Mr. Towne was brief. He spoke of Webster Davis as one who had laid down a great office to